

# URBANA UNION.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1862.

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The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands; The Union of States none can sever; The Union of Lovers—the Union of Lands; And the Union of Ours—Union Forever!

## War and General News of Week

ENDING JULY 15, 1862.

Since our last issue the President of the United States has taken the unusual step of visiting our principal camp before the enemy at Richmond. He had a personal interview with Gen. McClellan, and has returned to Washington.

McClellan has been reinforced by some of the forces of Burnside.

The enemy make no movement to attack McClellan, and of course they will not, as he is getting stronger every day. When he can advance and make an attack on them remains to be seen.

Gen. Pope is concentrating his forces in upper Virginia.

Rumors of a vague character but unfavorable to the safety of Gen. Curtis in Arkansas continue to be received.

No further news from Vicksburg, and none from New Orleans.

The people of Cincinnati have been suddenly startled by a call for help to Kentucky to repel an incursion made with cavalry under Morgan. Force was sent from Camp Chase, Camp Dennison, and Volunteers for the occasion were raised in Cincinnati.

Two regiments established at Murfreesboro, Tenn., have been attacked by a superior force. This may be looked for as the general mode of attack against all separate bodies of troops left to occupy the country.

No news from the coast of South Carolina.

Congress still continues in session. The public is more and more impressed with a belief that the body is composed of mere politicians and place hunters, and the impatience for their adjournment is growing stronger.

During last week the price of gold ran up to 17 per cent. premium in common currency, say U. S. Treasury notes. This was partly gambling and partly panic. The price has gone back to 13 and 14; it will recede to 12 and 10, and there remain. Silver will, of course, be about 5 per cent. lower.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Gazette, dated 2nd July, Athens, Alabama, describes the village as the prettiest he has seen and that on the secession vote gave a large majority against it. He then makes the following statement:

"But little of the original beauty of Athens remains, having passed through the ordeal of a brigade of troops, which, if report speaks true, neither respected persons nor property. I could scarcely believe that Union troops had been the perpetrators of the outrage imputed to them. Reference has been made to this in the public prints, but not a tithe of the villainies have been told, nor will they ever be known; they are many, and stand a lasting disgrace to the perpetrators, as well as to those who nodded assent at the commission of the deeds. 'Three hours, boys,' said a well-known Colonel, 'my eyes are closed; then I will put on a provost guard.' The time was sufficient, the village was sacked, and the work of pillaging and destruction fully carried out."

The writer should have given the name of the "well-known Colonel" that he may be rendered infamous and driven from the army. We hope to make his name known.

The sometimes expected rebel guerrilla raid in Kentucky, has commenced in the attack upon four companies of Pennsylvania cavalry at Tompkinsville, the county seat of Monroe county Ky. Monroe county is next to the Tennessee line, at the point where the Cumberland river first crosses that line. It is due South of Louisville, and South east of Bowling Green. The secession of Kentucky have for some time been organizing for an outbreak, and we suppose if they insist upon it that their beautiful State shall be ravaged by guerrilla warfare, they can have it done. UNDER SAM'S boys may be wide awake in Kentucky and Tennessee. The raid at Tompkinsville should be a lesson teaching them that eternal vigilance is not only the requisite of duty, but the price of safety.—*Cin. Com.*

We have a class of patriots who complain of the Government for not being brave enough in its war; and who delight in sneering at what they call the "rose water policy." These people will be delighted to hear that their views have been carried out by an Illinois regiment in North Alabama. The men were suffered to roam about in small bands, sometimes united with thieving negroes, that will of course be hailed as "loyal" by the Tribune and the Stevens, and they seized and carried off from people's houses whatever they could lay their hands on. These tender-hearted people will, however, be grieved to learn that the Colonel of the Regiment who suffered it, is before a court martial for his easy compliance, and that the General in whose army it happened has been ordered to Washington.

## The Crisis and its Issues.

If the Congress had it especially in view to stimulate the rebels to the most desperate resistance, and to discourage all reasonable men at home, they might claim the merit of skillful contrivance to reach the end and of perverse tenacity to carry it through. When Mr. Lincoln announced that secession was a nullity and that the States which had attempted revolt, were still in the Union and subject to the Constitution and that the Government must repress all the Feds and re-instate the way of the law—the people rejoiced in the declaration and flew to his support. And if he had said in the spirit of old, cursed be that remotest neighbor's land-mark, the people would all have said amen. They were called upon to sustain the Government with arms and they went forth to do it, the officers all taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas we are now and how is this progress and promise kept? The Congress show a frequent disregard of the Constitution, and pass laws in defiance of its provisions and utterly beyond their power. They have first recognized the Legislature of Virginia, which met at Wheeling, as the true Legislature of the State, and of the whole State, by admitting the Senators chosen by that Legislature, and by paying to their Treasurer the Surplus Revenue, which remained to her credit in the United States Treasury; and now they are passing a law to admit Western Virginia as a separate State, which cannot be done without consent of the whole State. If they can thus divide a State and suppress a part of it, they can add that part to other States or combine all the States into one.

And next, they are admitting the State upon condition that it will abolish slavery. This is a revival of the old claim which produced the Missouri Compromise, a claim which overturns the admission now universally made that every State is to decide for itself what its internal laws shall be.

They are also passing laws to operate through the States in rebellion, and inflicting new penalties of forfeiture, in case of non-compliance with the new laws, when no one pretends that we have the present power to protect the people we require to obey us. It has been long since settled by the National Courts that when the sovereignty is no longer extended over a place, but its jurisdiction interrupted, citizens are not criminal for not obeying United States laws.

They have undertaken to declare the emancipation of slaves when they have confessedly no power over slavery in the States, or over any other property except by seizure and sale—thus contravening paramount State laws and diverting property from the payment of debts, and destroying the private rights of innocent persons.

They have also passed a tax law, laying a tax on almost every kind of manufacture, on nearly all trades and professions, and on nearly every kind of contract, and also a tax on incomes, but the enormous capital vested in slaves, once valued at two thousand millions of dollars, is free from tax; and while every other species of property except slaves may be seized and sold for non payment of taxes, slaves shall neither be taxed nor be sold, as they always have been in every other direct tax law passed by Congress. Why is this? simply that a class of foolish men, may be indulged in pretending in face of truth that slaves are not property—while these same men almost in the same breath vote for a law that slaves pressed into the army shall be free; that is free from being held as property.

At the North we thus make men lukewarm with one species of injustice; at the South we make them more resolute and desperate, as if we meant to dissolve the Union while pretending the contrary.

## State Military Order.

COLUMBUS, July 11th.—County Military Committees in each Regimental District, are requested to assemble as soon as possible at some central place, and arrange for the organization of ten companies, so that company combinations can be made and names promptly submitted to the Governor for company officers, and a Regimental District Committee organized, for consultations as to field and staff appointments, and to take the most efficient means to raise and complete a regiment. County and Regimental District Committees will please report promptly, and keep this office fully advised of their doings.

Second lieutenants will be wastering officers, and must have qualifications for that duty.

The press throughout the State will please copy. CHARLES W. HILL, Adjutant General of Ohio.

The highest estimate yet made of our losses in killed, wounded and missing in the series of battles before Richmond is 25,000, and the least estimate of the rebel loss is 15,000. The highest estimate of the rebel loss is 10,000. The rebels took about 4,500 prisoners, but whether this includes the wounded left in their hands we are unadvised. It will be some time before an exact estimate of the losses on either side can be made.—*Cin. Com.*

There are conflicting reports from General Curtis in Arkansas. That which is most authentic, apparently, is that he had out to pieces a detachment of five hundred rebels.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 8, 1862.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—You will be glad to know that hearty responses are being made to the Proclamation of the 3d inst., thus demonstrating that the people of Ohio are alive to the military necessities of the Government. I cannot, however, too strongly urge upon you the absolute necessity of vigorous and prompt action.

On the 5th inst., I had the pleasure of meeting the Governors of many of the Western States, from whom I learned that their constituents are determined to spend their last man and last dollar, if necessary, to crush out the unholy rebellion, and thus demonstrate to the crowned heads of Europe, who seem to be doubting upon the question, that the American people are able to maintain the glorious Government established for them by their Fathers, and desire no intervention from any quarter.

Shall Ohio, the Empire State of the West, be behind her sister States in this holy work? If every man does his solemn and religious duty, she will not be. If not, however she may be. The question of duty need not be argued by me; I will, therefore, only ask that each citizen, for himself, inquire, "What can I do to maintain a Government securing to every man equality of rights and privileges?" The answer can be no other than, "Tender my services to that Government, or furnish a substitute in my place."

Many who are not liable to military duty, can, with small pecuniary expense, and the devotion of a few hours time, procure the services of a substitute. This done, a military force can at once be raised, far exceeding the wants of the Government. I have therefore to recommend, that by common consent, this course be adopted. A careful record shall be kept by the Adjutant General, of the names of all who thus furnish substitutes.

An effort is now being made to raise twenty-two infantry regiments.

Places of rendezvous and drill are being established at Cleveland, Toledo, Mansfield, Lima, Dayton, Portsmouth, Marietta, Steubenville and Zanesville, which, in addition to Camps Chase and Dennison, are deemed sufficient at this time.

Experienced commanders and surgeons for these camps will at once be appointed for the instruction and care of the recruits.

The several recruiting officers will report with their recruits from time to time, at the camps nearest their location.

The several county Military committees are urgently requested to aid me with their advice and assistance; they can do much to lessen the vast responsibilities resting upon me. In this connection, it may be proper to state, that the circular letter heretofore issued, was not intended to revoke the appointment of committees made by my predecessor, but simply to secure an efficient working committee in every county; hence, all county committees appointed by Gov. Dennison will continue until otherwise notified by me. District committees are dispensed with.

To the medical profession I must also make a special appeal. You have already won great renown for your profession by your prompt and gallant services in caring for our sick and wounded. Your good work, however, must be continued. Our gallant soldiers richly deserve the best medical talent of the State; and it is ardently hoped that surgeons of the very first rank will continue to tender their services.

To be eligible for regular positions in the army, it is indispensable, by order of the War Department, that recipients of commissions be examined and approved by the State Board of Examiners. By this it is not intended, however, that members of the regular profession, of long practice and high standing, shall submit to a school-boy examination. I desire only to know that they are worthy to be entrusted with the high responsibility of ministering to the gallant volunteers who may need their services.

And now, friends of the only free government on earth, with one heart and one will, prepare for the good work; and, when the rich harvest with which God has blessed us, shall be safely garnered, enable the Executive of your State to announce that the call of President Lincoln, whose patriotism and firmness have won the admiration of the world, has been promptly answered.

DAVID TON, Governor.

The rebels have made an audacious advance into Middle Tennessee, and have out to pieces and taken two regiments and a battery at Murfreesboro. Yesterday they were reported to be advancing upon Nashville, six thousand strong. With the force which we have at Nashville, and the time they have had to prepare, we presume they will be able to hold out until reinforced. If the rebel force should make any delay they would certainly be cut off.

The latest Vicksburg papers which have reached our lines report the bombardment of that place very destructive. The rebels have an exaggerated idea of the number of shots and shells thrown.

The Baltimore American has news from a Richmond refugee. He reports that the rebel force in and about that city was reported, previous to the late battle, to be two hundred and seventeen thousand men.

Do not fail to read Andy Johnson's speech. Our correspondence to-day will be found interesting.

## Letter from an Officer in Twenty-Sixth Ohio.

SOUTH FLORENCE, ALA., June 11, 1862.

The 26th is again by itself and constitutes an independent—at least a separate—command, a great change from being part of so large an army, and one on which we are congratulating ourselves, as releasing us from the connection with Biddle and Division commands to some extent. This connection only increases the distance between us, and the source of the orders by which we are controlled, and makes us more like parts of a great machine. Nowhere are the inconveniences of it felt more than on a march. When we are by ourselves, the regiment can halt, where there is good shade or water, or whenever the men seem to be in need of it. With the Brigade, all have to halt at once, and often while one part of the line will be in the shade, and near water, another will necessarily be in the sun and at a distance from water; and the wagons are frequently detained till late getting into camp, by those of other regiments ahead of them. So we are glad to be by ourselves awhile.

When I closed my last letter, on Saturday evening last, I said that there were rumors that we would march next day. About bed time, orders came—at first to proceed to a point some four or five miles off on the other side of Bear Creek, and camp on the Rail Road to cover the working parties on the bridges and probably to help work. But after we got on the march next morning, the orders were changed, and we were directed to proceed direct to Tusculum, Ala. So we pushed on, fording Bear Creek, about eleven o'clock and camped in a fine valley, in the name of Buzzard's Roost. The next day after a march of 17 or 18 miles we reached Tusculum and camped on a bluff at the edge of town, and on the banks of the most beautiful stream I ever saw, with a swift current and rock bottom, and as cold as spring water, as in fact it was, as it all issued, I heard, from a single spring, a short distance above. After the miserable war we have had much of the time, the boys enjoyed it hugely. The next day, our regiment was sent on to this point, some two or three miles from Tusculum where we are encamped on a big bluff overlooking the Tennessee River and commanding a good view of the surrounding country and the town of Florence, a mile or so across the river.

For the first two or three days march from Corinth the country, though a pretty good one, was very little improved—being mostly timbered and the farms rather small with different buildings, and the people to match. At Buzzard's Roost, however, we came out on a splendid prairie, which has extended with very little interruption to this place; the land level, or gently rolling—with plenty of timber and water, and fine corn—immense fields one after another—more than I ever saw except in the great corn regions of Ohio. It varied from one foot in height to four or five. It is evident that they have heeded the injunction of their political leaders "to plant corn" as more important this year, than cotton to them. We passed a good deal of baled cotton—\$5000 to \$7000 worth, in one place sometimes.

If we have never got into *Secession* before, we have now reached it, so far as an individual sentiment among the people is concerned—for individually, secession, it seems to be, if we can believe the assertions of the people and the looks and appearance of things hereabouts.

When we struck the valley at Buzzard's Roost, it was nearly time to camp, the only question was, where we would find a camp most convenient to water. The roof of a large house was visible over a cluster of trees about half a mile off, when one of our Field Officers and one from an Indiana regiment—who had been riding at the head of our regiment all day in charge of the pioneer work on the roads—turned up to the house to inquire where water was to be found—(though I suspect that curiosity to see the inmates—among whom Col. B. said he had heard were some very pretty and very strong secession ladies—had quite as much to do with their zeal as a desire to shake the thirst of the soldiers—an impression which was rather confirmed by the length of time consumed in their aquatic researches). They came back in an amusing state—rather between amusement and indignation at their reception. There were no white men about except the overseer—the man of the house, having gone to Georgia before the approach of our forces, and his son being in the rebel army as a lieutenant. The old lady when she saw from the porch where she was sitting, our Colonels approaching, was about to go in and shut the door on them, but seeing them dismounted and coming towards the door, she turned and waited for them, assuming at the same time an awful dignity. She supposed that they had a large army with them and could do what they pleased. But she hoped they might be protected from the "Northern Soldiers" whom she seemed to think capable of anything. Col. B. told her that we had some gentlemen in our army as well as in the South, and that our soldiers were under rather different control than she seemed to imagine. The Colonel, however, acknowledged that though he used to think that he had a good deal of "brass" the old lady beat him with her scorn and contempt. She said to them, as they were leaving that she did hope that they would not camp on her plantation: but they did so, nevertheless, though at some distance from the house, which was not at all molested.

In fact, when the General heard how violent and uncivil they were, he said he would camp in their front yard if there was room.

He and Col. F. rode up there while the men were camping, and my company being on picket duty near the house, I went up to get some instructions. The Col. sat on one side of the porch, with his mouth shut tight; the old lady, on the other looking very dignified—the General being apparently the most unconcerned of the party—which was grim enough. The principal trouble with Col. B. who is a rather dashing Young Hoosier—seemed to be, that while he was discoursing with the old lady, the young ladies stood inside, behind the door, making faces at him.

The next day just before we left, Col. V. was there and gave them some pretty sensible advice: telling them that we were only first of a large force which would pass through there, to occupy the country and operate the railroad and that it was best not to incur their special ill will by treating their officers with discourtesy, when they came there on duty;

## General Pope to his Army.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army. I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition, and your wants—in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose. I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies from an army whose business has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when found; whose policy has been attack and not defense. In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western army in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy. It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily.

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving. That opportunity I shall endeavor to give you. Meantime I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases, which I am sorry to find much in vogue against you. I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them; of lines of retreat and of bases of supplies.

Let us discard such ideas. The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable line of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of itself. Let us look before us and not behind; success and glory are in the advance. Disaster and shame lurk in the rear; let us not on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

(Signed,) JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

## The Ninety-Fifth Regiment.

We copy the following from the Ohio State Journal, of Friday last:

By General Order No. 20, which we publish this morning, the State is divided, and each of the new regiments called for has its own territory. The counties of Franklin, Licking, Champaign and Madison, compose one district, and the duty of filling the 95th Regiment has been assigned to the inhabitants of these counties. The population of the district so composed was, in 1850, 123,300. It would not be underrating the patriotism of the people of the district to say that not more than five or six thousand volunteers have been furnished by these counties for the purpose of sustaining the Government and putting down the rebellion. Taking the highest figures for our guide, less than one for every twenty of the population has entered the army.

The country now calls for at least one thousand more men from this population of considerably over a hundred thousand. It needs them badly, and needs them now; and it should have them with a readiness that will convince the rebels in arms against the "best government the world ever saw," that the free people of the North are most desperately in earnest to preserve the liberties bequeathed them by their fathers. Let every body go to work at this matter, and urge upon the young men of the district to rally to the "standard of beauty," fill up the ranks speedily, and make the 95th the first of the new regiments ready for the field. Young men—you have no families—no wives and little ones to nourish—give yourselves to your country, and, if need be, in defense of the Union and the sacred right of free government! Let the cry of UNION AND LIBERTY—Our country forever—and one inseparable resound throughout the land.

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Marshall's Universal Catarrh, per bottle, 150  
Graefenberg's Kidney, per bottle, 150  
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For sale by the city druggists; also by agents in the principal towns in Ohio.

## HOME TESTIMONY.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 10, March 7, '57.

I hereby certify that I have been dealing in the Graefenberg Medicines for the past year, and can truly say that I have met with the decided approbation of the people like those, to my entire satisfaction. They will readily perform all and more than is promised for them. I have sold fifty bottles of the catarrh cure last season, and I have the best results in every case.

J. H. C. JOHNSON, Medical Agent.

Read what Dr. Bushnell says of the Graefenberg Medicines. Dr. B. is a physician of extensive practice, and one of the most successful in the county (Trinity Hall) in which he resides.

"This certifies that I have used the Graefenberg pills and Marshall's Catarrh, sold here by J. H. C. Johnson, in my practice, to my entire satisfaction. They are good medicines." Dr. J. W. BUSHNELL, Hartford, Conn., Oct. 10, March 7, '57.

West Bedford, Co. Chester, May 14, '57.

Mr. H. R. Kingsley, Sir:—I have been selling the medicines of the Graefenberg Company for the last year, and have invariably found them to give great satisfaction; and the pills I have sold to a great many families as regular as their tea and coffee, and with my trade they have become a staple article. Marshall's Catarrh is a medicine that has done a great amount of good in female diseases. One lady told me that she had received more benefit from one bottle than she did from a long course of medical treatment by the most skillful physicians. Yours truly, JAMES WILSON.

## Health of American Women.

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacement, and all the kindred troubles of women are entirely cured by the Graefenberg Marshall's Catarrh.

In this connection, Miss Beecher, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Letters to the People, page 10, says:

"I have nine sisters and sister-in-laws, and fourteen female cousins, all married, and all delicate and healthy. I cannot recall ten married ladies born in this century and country, who are perfectly healthy."

In cases, however, where the Graefenberg Catarrh has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, strong, vigorous, and healthy.

Mr. Wilson, of Elmira, says: "Beautiful indeed, is the confidence, trusting nature of woman; but how much does it need to be protected by a watchfulness that will lead her in time of disease to appeal to a medical officer of scientific education, moral worth and purity of character."

All these may be secured by addressing the Graefenberg Company.

I am a Methodist clergyman. My heart has fairly melted with the feeling of devotion as I have traveled my circuit preaching the gospel. Thank God, however, that I have seen all these diseases give way to the Graefenberg Marshall's Catarrh. Wherever it has been used. Rev. PETER SHARP, Ridge, Michigan. Formerly of Western State, Medina Co. O.

FOR SALE BY: MOORE & MCCORMACK, Elmira, N. Y. J. H. MCINTYRE, West Liberty, W. Va. J. H. MCINTYRE, Baltimore, Md. A. WOLDEN, Springfield, Mo.

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